This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor concerning legislation, administrative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Since wealth is the product of labor, it ought to belong to those who produce it.—Abraham Lincoln.

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WHOLE NO. 1273 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 36

Morrison Cites Major Legislative Gains of Organized Labor Since 1906

A. F. of L. Secretary Says Non-partisan Political Policy Has Placed On Statute Books Legislation Which Limits Injunctions in Labor Disputes, Bans Yellow Dog Contracts and Company Unions, Guarantees Workers Right to Organize Without Interference from Employers, Provides Plan for Securing Fairer Wages and Hours in the Bituminous Coal Industry, Inaugurates Old-Age Pensions for Millions, Sets Up System of Retirement Pensions for Railroad Employes and Establishes Federal Assistance to Unemployment Insurance.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The importance of organized labor's legislative achievements by the application of its non-partisan political policy during the last thirty years was emphasized by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day address delivered at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the Madison Federation of Labor.

This long fight to secure labor's rights began with the struggle against injunctions and labor disputes and was followed by a united front to prohibit the yellow dog contract, the company union and to secure the legislative guarantees of the right of the workers to organize without interference from employers, all of which principles are now the statute law of the land.

"Our Labor Day is more than a holiday." Mr. Morrison said. "It is a guide post by which social changes can be chartered.

Judge-Made Law and Injunction Writs

"In the early years, the American Federation of Labor did not emphasize political action as a part of its program. Its activities were directed toward organizing and promoting the economic strength of the workers to the end that they might deal directly with their employers in collective bargaining negotiations and urging the enactment of remedial legislation in the interests of labor.

"As organization developed, workers found themselves confronted with new methods devised to cripple activities of labor organizations. Among these was judge-made law inaugurated through the abuse of the injunction writ.

"Anti-trust laws were invoked as a basis of injunction suits, and the application of these laws to labor organizations was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

"Injunctions were issued, prohibiting normal activities of labor unions, upon the application of firms and corporations involved in labor disputes, without regard to the constitutional guarantees of free assemblage, free press and free speech.

"Judges issuing such injunctions acted as judge and jury in deciding the issues involved, imposing penalties with flagrant disregard of issues involved. The use of the injunction writ in labor disputes proved an effective weapon to aid the enemies of organized labor, and court decisions, including those of the United States Supreme Court, recognized its legality in our jurisprudence.

"This situation, coupled with the refusal of the representatives in the United States Congress and state legislatures to enact remedial legislation in the interests of labor, impelled the American Federation of Labor to mobilize the political influence of members and friends of organized labor."

Non-Partisan Political Policy Founded

To make this political influence effective, Mr. Morrison said, a committee of the representatives of affiliated unions and farmers' organizations, held in 1906, formulated what subsequently was called Labor's Bill of Grievances which listed the major legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor and established a political policy based on non-partisan principles to be made independent use of the ballot by trade unionists and working men, united regardless of party. Among the objects included in the non-partisan political policy was the demand for the impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts, nor act the pliant tool of corporate wealth."

Federal Labor Laws Enacted

Among the Federal labor laws placed upon the statute books as a result of labor's non-partisan political policy, Mr. Morrison included:

The Clayton Anti-Trust Act, enacted in 1914, which was "drafted to free organized labor from the application of the anti-trust laws and industrial practices."

The Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Law, enacted in 1932, which "outlawed the 'yellow dog' contract and limited the power of Federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes."

Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, which affirmed the right of the workers "to organize in unions of their own choosing and to carry on collective bargaining relations with their employers."

The Wagner Labor Disputes Act, which reaffirms the right to organize and carry on trade union work contained in Section 7-A of the Recovery Act which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional.

The Guffey Coal Stabilization Act, which guarantees the right of the workers in the bituminous coal industry "to organize, bans company union, com-

(Continued on Page 3)

Lewis Emphasizes Gains in Social Justice for the Masses of America

United Mine Workers' President Says the Government Has Guaranteed the Workers' Right to Organize in the Wagner Labor Bill and the Guffey Coal Bill, Wrested Control of Credit and Money From Wall Street Bankers, Provided Work for the Jobless, Pensions for the Aged and Insurance for the Unemployed—Claims Opponents of Progressive Laws Seek "Liberty" to Cut Wages—Praises Roosevelt's Leadership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The great advance in social justice legislation during the present year was strongly featured by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a Labor Sunday address at Fairmont, West Va., before an audience numbering many thousand coal miners from that State and Pennsylvania.

He praised President Roosevelt for his interest in the distressed people, emphasized the legal status given the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively by the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Bill and the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill and declared that wage cutters are among those who oppose progressive legislation for the masses.

"This year," Mr. Lewis said, "labor may well celebrate the gains it has made towards social justice under our cherished government, and in that celebration the farmers, the merchants and tradesmen, the professional men who serve them, and the common people everywhere, may join.

"The Nation is recovering not merely from an economic depression but from a stupendous financial and industrial breakdown. After these years of helpless floundering under the bewildered leadership of those who had shaped our policies, the Nation was entering at the beginning of 1933.

"The factories and mills were idle, half of our industrial population was unemployed, hunger walked our streets and destitution's outstretched hand was seen on every corner; the private and public charities were helpless to meet the demands upon them, the farmers were in revolt, the tradesmen and professional men were facing the bottom of their reserves, property values were vanishing, credit was gone and the panic stricken were everywhere where observing their doors. It was a disaster that challenged the resourcefulness of our Republic.

National Welfare Depends on Mass Prosperity

"By the grace of God and the will of the people a new leader took over the affairs of the State; a leader with a courageous conviction of the responsibility of government to those who are relied on to maintain it. It is from this clear idea that the Nation's welfare depends primarily upon the well being of the common people.

"The destructive forces were met on every salient. Of course billions were spent, for it was a war which had impaired and was threatening to destroy manifold billions of our national wealth and income. The banks, railroads and industries were helped as well as the farmers or the destitute and hungry.

"Under his leadership public works employment is being substituted for the dole, adding to the national estate and restoring the morale and finer sense of citizenship of the destitute millions thus employed.

"The farmers of our country have had legislation that enables them to pay their debts and taxes, avoid foreclosures on the whole and escape the condition of pauperized peasantry that seemed inevitable.

Government Takes Control of Credit

"The banks were reopened with a deposit insurance law that restored public confidence in them and brought billions of deposits into their vaults. Under that law there has been no loss to depositors and but a trifling resort to the deposit insurance fund. But the crowning achievement in this field of finance, perhaps in the whole field of national legislation, is the Eccles Banking Act passed by the last Congress, which takes from the Wall Street bankers and gives to the Government control of our credit and monetary system.

"The Securities Exchange Act which became a law after a bitter struggle is designed to enforce long-enough honesty in the issuance and trading of stock exchange securities and prevent those debacles of speculation that characterized the so-called 'boom period.'

Beneficial Influence of Recovery Act

"If the National Industrial Recovery Act was struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, it operated for two years and long enough to impress upon the public mind that big business can no longer be carried on as a private snap. An industry that serves the Nation and whose very existence depends on the intercsate operations cannot escape the moral acknowledgment that it is affected with public interest, is a public interest, and under a wise government it must conduct its business, that consumer and industrial workmen was a just element in the cost of production. In the last analysis that is true of unemployment and old-age protection

Labor Exploiters Oppose Social Justice

"The social conscience of the world is awaken. The approach to it is guarded by selfish cupidity and by ancient prejudices. When aroused by unusually contented with pious platitudes or reluctant and pessimistic, it is usually concerned with the material. And the common people of this country may well be thankful for a President who sees something of the just relationship that should exist between human rights and property rights. The Republic will endure, but the era of privilege and predatory individualism is ended.

"And who are complaining? Those who still want to control our finances

(Continued on Page 3)

Madden Explains Policy and Scope Of Wagner Labor Relations Act

New Board Chairman Says Measure Not Only Makes Right of Workers to Organize a Part of American Law, But Also Declares It Illegal for Employers to Interfere With That Right.

Elections of Employes to Choose Collective Bargaining Representatives Will Be Held in Disputed Cases—Jurisdiction Is Limited To Labor Matters Affecting Interstate or Foreign Commerce.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The purpose and scope of the Wagner-Connery National Labor Relations Act and the duties of the National Labor Relations Board in administering the measure were detailed by J. Warren Madden, the Board's chairman, in a radio address here over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

He praised the underlying principles of the Act, which he held is clearly within the constitutional power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, and defended the "majority rule" method of electing collective bargaining representatives as wholly in accordance with the "traditional American political practice."

In regard to the scope of the Act with respect to labor troubles, Mr. Madden said "the board's powers are expressly limited to the prevention of unfair labor practices affecting commerce, and 'commerce' is expressly defined as interstate or foreign commerce, except as to territories and the District of Columbia."

He pointed out that because of these limitations the jurisdiction of the board will not apply to a number of situations where there are unfair labor practices, but where these practices do not affect nor threaten to create a situation which will affect the free flow of commerce."

Text of Madden's Address

The text of Mr. Madden's address follows:

"Less than two weeks ago I was called upon, somewhat to my own consternation, to become the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the agency recently created by Congress to administer the National Labor Relations Act.

"It is obvious, then, that I cannot today speak from any experience in the actual administration of the Act. I might, however, tell you something of the spirit and purpose of the statute and something of the plans which the men associated with me in the task of administer the statute and to realize its spirit and purpose.

Right to Organize Guaranteed

"The statute contains the section:

"'Sec. 7. Employes shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

"Here we have a recognition of the right of a group of industrial wage earning employes to join their forces in what they conceive to be their common cause, and to Authorize one or more representatives to speak for them as a group; a recognition that it is perfectly lawful for such a group to apply to their industrial relations the principle of representation upon which our American state and national governments are founded.

Election of Representatives

"It is not practicable for each citizen to speak for himself in the important affairs of government. He must join with others who are of the same mind in electing representatives who may speak for all of them. If he and each of his neighbors were to attempt to speak for themselves, the voice of each would be lost in confusion, and the will of the majority could be effectively expressed.

"In the affairs of government, then, we are dedicated to the principle that it is wise self-restraint on the part of the individual to exchange the useless privilege of speaking ineffectively for himself, for the privilege of electing a representative who may speak effectively for him and his fellows.

"If a group of employes think that such restraint with reference to their industrial relations is equally wise, it would seem that a people trained in the tradition of representative government would agree with them. The statute expresses this agreement.

Unfair Labor Practices Banned

"The statute does not stop with merely setting forth this right, the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively. It recognizes that in the past, certain employers have not permitted their employes to enjoy this right, but have, by a variety of means, prevented them from doing so.

"The statute names some of these means and calls them 'unfair labor practices.' It says, 'It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the right of self-organization, to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it,' or by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition or employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.'

"Some illustrations, taken from recent labor history of practices which would be regarded as unfair under the Act would be the following:

"To discharge or threaten to discharge an employee because he has joined, or proposed to join, a labor union.

"To subsidize an organization of employes which would be acceptable to the employer, either by paying its expenses or giving the employes for the time spent in obtaining members or attending meetings of the organization.

"To discriminate against a member of a union not acceptable to the company

(Continued on Page 3)

Frey Says Unions Are Necessary To Enforce Labor Legislation

President of A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department Claims Labor's Experience Under NRA Codes Shows That Strong Organizations Are Required to Protect Workers' Statutory Rights—Emphasizes Necessity of Shorter Hours and Higher Wages To Provide Work for Jobless.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The large assistance which the National Recovery Administration accorded business interests compared with the small aid given organized labor, is a necessity of a strong trade union movement adequately to protect the workers even under most favorable labor laws and the importance of shorter hours to provide jobs for the unemployed millions were the high points in the Labor Day address delivered in Pittsburgh, Pa., by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the Labor Day celebration held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

Pointing out that Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act "established the principle that labor was free to organize as it desired and to choose its representatives free from the interference or coercion of the employer or his representatives," and made company unions illegal, Mr. Frey declared that from its inception employers were so bold and insistent in violating it that the provisions were largely nullified despite the efforts of the National Labor Board appointed by President Roosevelt to enforce it.

Labor Under the NRA

"Turning to the actual experiences of the workers under Section 7-A and the lessons which those experiences taught, Mr. Frey said:

"In connection with Section 7-A and its value to labor, there was a condition which must never be forgotten.

"Codes of fair competition could only be given to industrial associations which represented a large majority of the employers in the industry.

"It was conceived that industry should be organized if there were to be codes of fair competition.

"From the beginning it was assumed that industry should be organized under the provisions of the law.

NRA Assists Employers' Organizations

"The Administration of NRA actively assisted employers in building up the membership of industrial associations organized for code purposes.

"There already existed a most far-reaching organization among employers—among business men. There were Chambers of Commerce and their national organization, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. There was the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Metal Trades Association, and many other national associations covering the various industries.

"But the members of these organizations and the employers who were not, learned that it was necessary for them to organize into industrial associations before codes of fair competition could be given to them. And, so the Administration of NRA gave its assistance to the still further organization of business men.

Labor Organization Not Aided

"No such assistance was given to labor.

"The right of labor to organize was announced, but at the same time labor was informed that the Administration of NRA could give no assistance to organization.

"Labor was left wholly dependent upon its own efforts to bring about trade union organization.

"Labor soon learned that its right to organize would be fully protected by the law, for discriminations against labor unions who endeavored to organize were nation-wide.

"While the National Industrial Rela-

(Continued on Page 3)

FIRST COSMETIC WORKERS' UNION IN U. S. FOUNDED

American Chemical and Cosmetic Manufacturing Company Signs Agreement With A. F. of L. Group In Indianapolis.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Adolph Fritz, secretary of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, installed here the first Cosmetic Workers' Union in the United States under Federal local charter No. 20951, American Federation of Labor.

The Indianapolis Central Labor Union recognized delegates from the new local and endorsed the American Chemical and Cosmetic Manufacturing Co., in which where the new union members are employed for being the first and only cosmetic manufacturer in the United States to sign a union agreement and put out an original union-made line of cosmetics.

Rollin H. Friedman, sales executive for the new concern, said the plant has a capacity for producing $1,500,000 worth of cosmetics annually with prospects of expanding the thirty workers now employed to a peak of three hundred, adding: "All our employes are members of the newly formed Cosmetic Workers' Union. The company has arranged for all workers to participate in the profits of the concern."

GUFFEY BILL TEST LAUNCHED IN COURT

District of Columbia Operator Asks Judge to Issue Injunction Restraining the Government from Enforcing the Measure Because of Its Alleged Unconstitutionality.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A few hours after President Roosevelt signed the Guffey coal stabilization Bill to regulate the soft coal industry and establishing a national commission to administer the Act, James W. Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company, a Washington concern, petitioned the District of Columbia Supreme Court to issue an injunction restraining Government officials from enforcing the provisions of the Act against the company because of the alleged lack of constitutional authority by Congress to enact the legislation.

Case Will Be Argued September 16

Chief Justice A. A. Wheat signed an order requiring the Government to show cause September 16 why a restraining order should not be issued. Arguments will be made by all parties concerned at that time.

The complaint was filed for Mr. Carter by Frederick H. Wood of the New York law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff Swaine & Wood. This firm acted as counsel in the Schecter case which resulted in the Supreme Court's invalidating the National Industrial Recovery Act, including Section 7-A, unconstitutional.

The Guffey law undertakes to secure fair prices for operators and consumers and fair wages for miners and employes through a bituminous coal code, with the proviso that operators who obey the code will be allowed a 90 per cent credit against a 15 per cent tax on gross sales. Operators who refuse to

(Continued on Page 2)

Social Security Act Praised by Altmeyer

Says Old-Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Set Up By Federal Law Vastly Improve Status of Working Men and Women.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The old-age insurance and old-age pensions provided by the Social Security Act represent a great improvement in the economic conditions of labor, according to a statement made here by Arthur J. Altmeyer, one of the three men appointed by President Roosevelt to constitute the Social Security Board which will administer the Act. Mr. Altmeyer spoke in the absence of John G. Winant, chairman of the board, who had not returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he had been attending a session of the International Labor Office.

Although the complete plan will not become effective until 1942, Mr. Altmeyer, who was Second Assistant Secretary of Labor until he resigned on the Security Board, expressed the view that from the beginning the system under which pensions and insurance will be paid to the workers as a matter of right will be much superior to present methods of relief based on actual want.

Mr. Altmeyer's statement follows:

"The Social Security Act just enacted by Congress, aside from the security it will afford individual workers, represents a great gain in the status of labor generally.

"The Government now recognizes that the workers of this country are entitled to a higher wage than is now based on need when they become unemployed-or reach the age of retirement in living.

"It has, accordingly, made provision for a system of unemployment insurance whereby unemployment compensa-

(Continued on Page 2)

DECATUR SHERIFFS USE VIOLENCE IN GARMENT WORKERS' LONG STRIKE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Decatur, Ill.—Many striking illustrations of violence and terrorism used by police and deputy sheriffs during the long strike of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union here against the manufacturers of "Trixie," "Bonnie," "Decatur Maid," "Peter Rabbit" and "Made" cotton dresses were disclosed in the hearing held in the Circuit Court to dissolve an injunction issued by the latter this week which was given last April to the four garment manufacturers in whose shops the dresses.

According to testimony presented to the court, deputy sheriffs with questionable police records used baseball bats, clubs and tear gas in their attacks on the strikers.

One of the star witnesses for the Garment Workers' Union was a Decatur newspaper whose camera was seized by deputy sheriffs when he attempted to take pictures of one tear gas attack. He said the deputies had fired tear gas canisters directly into the faces of blinded strikers and at close range on other occasions. The deputies' clubs had already fallen in the street or run against brick walls.

The witness also disclosed the fact that one young woman who went out with the strikers was fired by the manufacturers suffering from the effects of the tear gas attacks.

Sidney Sukinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, testified that the strikers' union had been forced to begin collectively. He declared it would be futile to give up the struggle and said the International Union would back Local 120 "until victory and agreements achieved."

During the long strike more than a dozen of State and Federal labor conciliators have attempted to bring about a settlement, but all of them failed to break the employers' obstinance.

Unemployment Is America's Greatest Unsolved Problem, Green Declares

A. F. of L. Head Is Confident We Are Well On the Way to Recovery, But Holds 30-Hour Week and Higher Wages Are Necessary to Put Jobless Millions Back to Work—Urges Prevailing Wage On Public Works—Stresses Importance of Trade Unionism in Improving Labor Conditions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Pronounced optimism and hopeful encouragement" regarding the economic situation characterized the Labor Day address delivered at Meyers Lake Park, Canton, Ohio, by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, under the auspices of the Canton Central Labor Union.

"There is abundant evidence at hand," he said, "which shows that the Nation is gradually emerging from a long continued period of distress and painful economic experiences.

"We look back upon six years of unemployment, impaired human values, financial collapse and mounting losses during which the size of an army of idle men and women fluctuated between ten and thirteen millions.

"Those were painful days for labor, for working men and women were the chief victims of economic demoralization. Words cannot adequately describe the suffering, physical and mental, through which they passed. Those days of darkness and discouragement were both depressing and depressive.

"Only brave, courageous men and women can pass through such an ordeal and, at the same time, maintain their faith in the existing social order.

"But, through all the sad experiences met during the long period which has intervened since the financial and economic collapse of 1929, labor maintained self-control and demonstrated its unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Nation's institutions

"Its hope and confidence in the resourcefulness of the Nation and its faith in the fundamental principles of democracy were subjected to a most severe test.

"Every act of self-discipline, courage, service and constructive endeavor revealed the soundness of the foundation upon which the American labor movement of our country rests.

"Now the economic horizon is becoming brighter. We can enter into the spirit of Labor Day this year firm in the belief that better days are at hand; that even though slowly yet surely we are moving toward the realization of a better economic and social order, increasing and enlarging work opportunities and improved conditions of employment."

Code Abolition Injured 6,000,000 Workers

Although pleased with the progress in the economic conditions of the masses, Mr. Green was emphatic in his denunciation of employers who have used the abolition of fair practice codes to attack the living standards of the workers.

"We are able," he said, "to appraise the beneficial effects of such codes since the decision of the Supreme Court which held the National Recovery Act invalid. Reports from all sections of the Nation, received at the offices of the American Federation of Labor, while incomplete, show that code standards have broken down in more than 18,000 manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service industrial units.

"Reductions of rates of pay and an increase in hours of work have adversely affected more than five million workers. These are facts which cannot be controverted. They show the extent to which some employers will go when freed from restraint such as was imposed through the code-making processes. Naturally the unorganized, unprotected workers suffered the most, but all workers have been injured through the breakdown which followed the collapse of the National Recovery Act."

Unemployment Remains Great Problem

While stressing the marked improvement which manifests itself in the industrial world and emphasing the importance of various measures of social justice enacted by the present session of Congress, Mr. Green trenchantly declared there is still a jobless army numbering millions and that imperative measures are necessary to provide work for them.

"The mind of labor is centered upon the problem of the Nation's unemployment problem," he said.

"We know that any remedy applied to deal with the fundamental causes which underlie our unemployment problem and must take into account its permanent rather than its temporary character.

"We know that Public Work projects will afford a measure of temporary relief, but every student of economics knows and understands that these projects do not offer or afford a permanent solution of our unemployment difficulties.

Thirty-Hour Week Demanded

"Labor proposed a remedy for unemployment, which, while opposed by some employers, is being more widely accepted by all classes of people.

"We hold that the permanent solution of our unemployment problem can only be brought about through a reduction in the hours of employment of labor, so that the amount of work available may be more widely distributed and through the development of mass purchasing power, so that the consuming ability of the Nation may more nearly correspond with its facilities of production.

"The mechanization of industry and the extended use of power, which in operation increase the efficiency and productivity of individual workers, has displaced millions of workers and has constantly increased the arm of unemployed.

"The question we must answer is whether we shall continue to displace by the use of machinery those who are employed, adding to an ever-increasing idle army, and do nothing more, or whether we shall provide work or opportunities for those who are displaced, through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week.

"Our country must choose between the maintenance of a permanent army of unemployed, dependent for relief upon our Government, or the creation of work opportunities through an adjustment of working time so that well-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ornburn Urges Militant Support Of Union Label Goods and Services

Secretary of A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department Says Union-Made Products Have Big Influence in Raising Living Standards—Department Recommends That Union Members and Their Friends Refuse to Patronize Firms Who Do Not Display Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The great importance of Union Label goods and services in raising the living standards of the workers was emphasized by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day address from Washington D. C. over the National Broadcasting Company's network.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Ornburn's address was the urgent recommendation of the Union Label Trades Department that after Labor Day union members and their friends withdraw their patronage from merchants and other business establishments who do not display the Union Label, Shop Card and Button."

"After many years the growth of the Union Label and stressing the fact that the purpose of the Union Label Trades Department is to accomplish the label program, Mr. Ornburn said:

Label's Broad Influence

"The history of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button reveals steady progress and definite achievement. But all that has been accomplished is small as compared to what the workers could obtain in higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, if they would use to the fullest extent those two powerful weapons—the Union and the Union Label.

"They are so simple and easy to use that it seems almost incredible when labor unionists fail to take advantage of them. Almost the greatest task the worker joins a union, is always to ask for union-made goods and services.

"It is not only necessary to buy union-made goods, but always to ask for the Union Label. The dealers will soon carry the word to the manufacturer and the manufacturer will be anxious to fall into line—if the demand may be more widely distributed and the great enough if every member of the labor unionists family will help those who help them.

Aids Organizing Non-Union Firms

"If the pressure of Union Label purchases power were exerted to its fullest extent, organization of non-union firms would become much easier. Through its power and influence, it is, in buying power—Labor could in mass union membership—and having increased buying power, its strength would become greater and greater.

"There is trouble in that we want the other fellow to do it. We feel that if, we have paid our dues we have done enough.

"From a labor union standpoint, there is no better way to show your loyalty to your brother unionists than to demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

"Union Label buying is the best way that has been accomplished is small. It is the best insurance for a powerful, and lasting American labor union movement.

"The great reforms which the American Federation of Labor advocates can be more easily accomplished by greater organization and by the prohibited discrimination in classification of wages on the basis of sex or race, and bans child labor.

Covers 17,000 Employes

The policy will cover the authority's present 17,000 employes in the Tennessee Valley as well as future employes. It was the result of nearly a year of study and discussion with the employes and their representatives. Formulation

(Continued on Page 2)

TVA Labor Policy Includes the Right To Organize and Bargain Collectively

Bars Interference or Coercion by Management — Establishes Prevailing Wage Rate and Bans Child Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority—Arthur E. Morgan, chairman; Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal—adopted and made public a policy concerning employe relationship which guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively without interference by the management, provides for the prevailing wage and prohibits discrimination in classification of wages on the basis of sex or race, and bans child labor.

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(Continued on Page 2)